THE FARMER & GARDENER.

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American Farmer Establishment.

BALTIMORE: TUESDAY, JUNE 2, 1835.

RENOVATION OF ASPARAGUS BEDS—Inquiries having been submitted to us, asking information on the above subject, we have made the selections of remedies from several works, which will be found on another page, under the head of "*Asparagus*," and sincerely hope that some of them may be found on trial to answer the desired purpose. From the number of complaints that have reached us, we presume the falling off in the quality of this excellent vegetable, in private gardens, is pretty general—a remedial means is, therefore, an object of the more importance; and should any of those we have pointed out prove efficacious, we should be happy to be favored with a report by any gentleman who may try either of them, describing the character of the improvement wrought, and effect produced; together with such other remarks and observations as may suggest themselves as being proper to be made.

The best method of raising early vegetables is to be careful to select seeds of early kinds. A warm situation should be selected for planting them in, and the vegetation of the seeds can be greatly promoted by soaking them a day or two in warm water and soot, and then rolling them in plaster.

We are pleased to learn that professor *Wm. B. Rogers*, of William & Mary College, Virginia, has been appointed by the Board of Public Works, to make the necessary reconnoisance, with a view to obtain a knowledge of the general geological features of that state, its chemical composition, minerals, mineral waters, &c.

Such examinations by men of science and observation, are eminently calculated to develope the hidden treasures of a state, and render tributary to the uses of man,—and to none more than to the agriculturist,—countless resources which otherwise would have remained unknown and unproductive. The recent geological and topographical survey in our own state, has brought to light numerous facts connected with her resources, which will ultimately prove of immense benefit, in enhancing the value of landed estates, and placing the means within the reach of proprietors on tide water, of resuscitating their exhausted fields.

The Baltimore Market is fully supplied with green peas and strawberries, at prices so moderate as to be within the reach of almost every one.

We hope that agriculturists will not permit the opportunity to pass by unimproved, of *sowing beets, carrots* and *parsnips*. *Now* is the time to lay the foundation of a plentiful supply of root vegetables for winter. They should lose no time, too, in planting their fall potatoes. The prospect of a deficient wheat crop, renders attention to this part of husbandry absolutely necessary.

WINTERING SHEEP—It is recommended by a writer in the Genesee Farmer, to sow Oats to be cut before they are quite ripe to be fed out to sheep through the winter; this he has found to be the cheapest and best method to winter sheep, of many ways he has tried. The sheep will eat them clean, straw and all, and they thus get grain enough to keep them in good condition. He affirms that among his sheep, fed in this way, he has never had a distempered one. Two good sheaves per day, on an average, will serve twenty sheep through the winter; some days three sheaves, and some but one.

NEW INVENTIONS.

A Newly Invented Cultivator.—A letter to the editors of the National Intelligencer, dated Mount Carmel, (Illinois,) May 14, 1835, gives the following description of a newly invented machine, called the Cultivator.

"By way of conclusion, permit me to tell you, that the Yankees are undone! A *Kentuckian* has invented and brought to this place, a machine called "*A Cultivator*," to be employed in our prairies, which is now undergoing a thorough trial, and answers admirably. It ploughs, drops, (plants,) covers, and smooths the rows after the corn is planted, and harrows the ground at the same time. After planting is over, the plough is taken off, and the harrow is employed to cultivate the corn, and hill it. The same department of the machine which is attached to the harrow, and covers the corn, is then employed in hilling it. When this process is over, then the plough is attached to a stock, and ploughs the centre of the rows, having mould boards, throwing the earth both sides. When this is over, the harrow is employed again, by dispensing with the hilling department. Several machines have been manufactured here, and distributed through the prairies of the Upper Wabash, and give general satisfaction. Two horses and a boy can do the work of *six* or *eight* hands. The original machine has been prepared for planting, and tending cotton in the same way, and sent to Georgia with that view.

By a postscript the writer observes that, "except as to dropping, the machine, he thinks, can be employed in the cultivation of the sugar cane, and the inventor is of opinion that it can be arranged so as to plant potatoes, beans, &c. just as well as corn."

Should this *machine* answer the purposes of its construction, it will produce as great a revolution in agricultural pursuits, as did the cotton gin, and tend to diffuse its benefits more generally, as there will scarcely be a branch of husbandry, in which human labor will not be materially lessened, the cost decreased, and consequently the profits of agriculture greatly enhanced. But whilst we are always highly gratified to notice the march of the arts in its conquests over mere physical force, we are bound in candor to say, that we invariably make all the allowances for the zeal of inventors, when we read of the triumphant results of their geniuses; for the weakness which induces one to see nothing but perfection in his own works, is a feeling bearing so close an affinity to virtue, as to be almost identical with it, and hence it is, that prudence would dictate that a judgment less partial than that of their paternity, should be called upon to decide on the merits of inventions intended for public benefit, and we know of no tribunal which can be so fully trusted, as that very public itself.

THRASHING MACHINE.—Wm. Laighton, of Portsmouth, New Hampshire, has invented a thrashing machine, which is represented as both simple and competent to do its work cheaply and well. These are qualites much called for in all labor saving machinery, and never fail to recommend to public favor all machines which do intrinsically possess them. Many thrashing machines have already been invented—some of them have been found to answer a most valuable purpose, and have received a ready and extensive patronage; but there is still room for others, and especially, if by the simplicity of their construction, reduced friction and lessened abraision, should be gained.

THE FARMER.

Potatoes.

American Hotel, Baltimore, May 19, 1835.

Having an errand in the office of the editor of the Farmer & Gardener, I had handed me, the 1st No. of the 2d vol, containing an essay of Mr. A. K. Barnum, of Vermont, on the culture of potatoes, which the editor recommended as being worthy of my particular perusal: accordingly I read it, with some attention.

Perceiving the writer to be a theorist, one who aimed at creating an excitement, and that he had contradicted himself; and knowing from my own experience, that his piddling mode, as he has been pleased to call it, is deviating from known and well established practice, and fearing that if permitted to go without refutation from some one, it would be liable to lead many an innocent farmer astray from the true principles of the culture of this valuable vegetable, to their damage, as well as prove a loss to the community, after a more careful perusal, I gave the editor my opinion in full, that the author was not a practical farmer, and that very many profitable remarks could be, and ought to be, made, in order that people should not be misguided.

The editor insisting on my communicating my objections in writing on the subject, I consented, on the ground that he should be connected in my remarks with the author, he having given his opinion strongly in favour of his principles of culture and still persisting therein.

In the culture of the potato, it is necessary to know the nature of it, with respect to its growth, what are its elements, and what its constitution; that is, what it will bear without injury, it being a most delicate root, and what mode of culture is necessary to ensure the most desirable and abundant crop.

I have found by experience, that the potato is not particular as to its choice of soils, or its usage as to manure. It will thrive well on high and on low grounds, in ordinary seasons, if there be no extremity of wet or drought during their growing, and will generally produce a reasonable and satisfactory crop, entirely without manure, but are sure always to repay for extra attention.

The potato above any other vegetable is found profitable to cultivate on new rough ground, among stones and roots, where the ground cannot be sufficiently worked for any other crop usually cultivated, until time and labor renders it more pliable. Here the farmer is greatly benefited in the culture of this crop, as the potato is more peculiarly adapted to rough, half cultivated, grounds than any other crop, and the cultivation, by the more frequently working of the ground, tends to the better subduing of it. The farmers to the north, besides bringing their rough lands to, avail themselves of the certainty of escaping from the evil of the ravages of the worms that so often destroy a crop of corn, by first planting their new swarded ground with potatoes, and it is well to observe, that this swarded ground is far the best for a crop of potatoes. We generally plant to the north ground newly broke up, once with potatoes, and once with corn, and then sow it down to grass and grain.

This mode of culture is of well known and uniform practice. As much ground as a farmer wishes to till is taken up yearly, that is by two years planting it, and managed in this way. Thus it becomes necessary to plant as many acres of potatoes at least as the farmer wishes to take up yearly, for the benefit of stirring his land, and keeping it loose, by distributing his manure in proportion to the land required to be taken up for the benefit of his grass, as well as a proper system of tillage.—In this mode of husbandry he does not use the *line*, clear out his walks, nor shovel over his land into beds; but he has use for all his manure for the benefit of his three crops, and to fit the ground for grass. On Mr. Barnum's system, it will take all the manure a very economical, industrious farmer can possibly procure on a considerable farm, to manure one acre, for he recommends spreading and manuring high, the first coat to plough in, then to drill, 20 inches apart with a plough, not less wide to be sure than 8 to 12 inches, and 4 deep, and in those furrows 2 inches thick, the first coat requires from 25 to 50 bushel cart loads, the latter will require 50, aggregate 75, this will take all the manure of a good farm. He says there is great benefit to be derived in this mode of using manure from the coming crop. Well may his neighbours say let him piddle with his line, &c.

But above all his deviations from rational farming, is his providing heaps of different kinds of earth, from different situations, near where he plants, to hill his potatoes with; this it seems is not intended as manure, but merely for hilling, as though there was not earth enough: if this last process was to benefit as manure, according to his theory, all the worth of it would soon be evaporated; again, there will be an abundance of weeds and grass, and every foul kind of vegetation before the potatoes are as large as he hills them, which would form a complete turf, and be almost as high as the potatoes; how are these disposed of? We hoe them as soon as they appear, when the potatoes are but a few inches high, or we are punished for longer neglect: how does Mr. B. lay his weeds? they are by his plan sure to get quite large, and very numerous, by the time potatoes are budded.

This doctrine is contrary to all usage, in all my acquaintance in my own state, N. Hampshire, N. Y. and Pennsylvania, where I have lived and farmed it. By the time potatoes are budded for bloom, if nothing be done from planting to that period, a little dirt or compost around the potatoes, would avail nothing towards a crop, it would serve to nurse and nurture the weeds only, and would not benefit the potatoes at all. But if this compost or dirt is used as manure, why not spread and harrow it in, immediately, before the virtue escapes by evaporation; for much of the virtue of manure passes off in this way in a few hours exposure to sun. In his first manuring he is anxious to prevent this effect; but I would ask what becomes of his economy of his manure in the latter application, it being exposed for months to the influence of sun and rain? I conclude, therefore, that Mr. B. is inconsistent with himself.

Notwithstanding the potato will bear poor and indifferent treatment, and produce a crop on any soil, rich or poor, high or low, and with but slight care and attention, (I do not mean not to hoe them at all) it is nevertheless, the most delicate of all plants cultivated. It suffers sorely from the least changes of weather, that is from wet to dry, or from heat to cold, and soon yields to frost. A little too much wet when first planted will cause them to rot in the ground, and if up, a slight inundation will cause them to wilt and die; and if a change from cool and wet to warm and dry, they are much affected, and from dry and warm, to sudden wet, they are also much affected, especially at a time when near maturing, when they are sure to give up; and this is the cause that potatoes are so often not good, having failed to become matured; and let me remind the farmer that all vegetables, at this stage, are in their most delicate state. This is the time too when we are in danger of our grain blighting, and the time it is most frequently blighted, if at all, from sudden heavy rains; and from these causes we had not half a crop of potatoes in N. Hampshire the last season, and those but half the usual size. The potato is easily cultivated as I have shown; and they will well repay for good usage, both in manure and good hoeing. I would as soon slight my corn as my potatoes. Mr. B. recommends planting potatoes four inches deep; my experience teaches me the contrary. If I plant low ground, I plough my ground in beds, in a direction for the water to drain off, then harrow lengthwise of the furrows, and the small lands; having a number of these, side and side, I take a light sharp horse harrow, and harrow cross-wise of the beds, which pulverizes the ground, and fits it well for planting, leaving a small space between the rows, which answers two purposes, one for a guide for the rows for dropping; this is done by dropping in the middle of the tracks of the harrow, which is easily and correctly performed, by any small boy. It also serves completely to fill up all cracks or holes, the seed lying fair and easy. I then drop my manure directly over the seed potatoes, and when covered up, the seed is safe from inundation, by being some inches above the surrounding surface: the seed lies warm under this manure, the rains drain into the middle furrows. Thus I do not lose a hill when those that *hole* four to six inches for the hill even on common high ground, lose much of their planting.

Another great advantage is derived from this mode of planting, above the great increase of yield, it prepares the ground for a crop of grass.

There are other great advantages from this mode of culture: I plant about 3 feet distance, it takes the most of the surface that is pulverized to cover the potatoes, and by the time they are twice well hoed, my hills are as I want them to be.—They naturally rise high above the surface in form of a sugar loaf; this hill is to turn off heavy rains, and it naturally keeps the potatoes from being too moist, as they are often injured thereby. In harvesting, I find a great advantage in the manure being above the level; the hills being peaked, render them very easy to harvest, and the manure is advantageously mixed with this loose surface over all the ground, taking care to harvest each row by itself, hauling the mixed loam and manure in one direction. This mode gives a rich surface over all the ground, and with a little harrowing, it becomes as smooth as an onion bed: by improving this opportunity it availeth much.—This ground is sown in grass, if I choose, in the fall, if early, and it is fitted to sow conveniently in

the spring, on the snow, if I choose, or otherwise. This mode of planting potatoes for the benefit of grass, is I think preferable to Mr. B's. mode.

I have obtained what I call very large crops in this way, say one of the most favourable dry seasons, on some portions of the best of the piece, from *five to seven hundred bushels* per acre, but no average like this. But the influence that the different seasons have on this kind of ground is very great on the crop. Some cold wet seasons, as above, the potatoes on the same kind of ground, have hardly been worth harvesting. I have ascertained in my latitude, 42½, when at home, that potatoes yield best planted shallow, that is, if manured in the hole, to drop them on top of the manure, instead of under; they have thus in some cases, produced double the quantity of those planted under it, in the same kind of holes, made side and side. It is most safe to make the hills as peaked as they can be, conveniently, to cast off the water in heavy rains. It is certain, from experience and observation, that potatoes are more often affected from a superabundance of wet than by drought, and in an average of seasons, therefore, it is wise to guard against the greatest evils. It is not generally known that potatoes hold out and grow best if they lay dry in hills; on the contrary, if the hill be wet through, and continue to be kept wet, it so affects them as to cause a dropping of the leaves, which is called the rust, and they will continue faltering without the possibility of a remedy, in any subsequent stage whatever, if but half grown, as to the root.

Mr. B. prescribes a *rule* for planting potatoes; I cannot, myself, venture on so invidious a task as to fix a definite rule in a case where its propriety is to be determined by contingencies. The season and soil are so variable, that they render a general rule somewhat imperfect. But I will say, for strong moist ground, well manured, seed high for a large crop: sometimes we may seed too high on quick land, if it be a dry season. But the distance the hills are to be apart is a consideration. I have found that 3 feet each way is the most proper distance to ensure a good crop, and potatoes of a handsome size, for table use, &c.

Taking this for the distance on the rich prepared ground, as I have described, three common sized potatoes to the hill will be more profitable than any less quantity. It is no use to cut them on such ground. If they should be cut small, the vines come up small and weak, grow fast and fall down, and on such ground the vines will run over the ground and keep green till harvest. I have often found some few ripe, and some in the same hill small and green, and generally very ill shaped, whereas on the same ground with the same culture, seed high with good sized potatoes, planted at the same time, they come up strong and are sure to stand erect, will shoot out their young at the same time, and will grow near of a size, ripen altogether, one or two months earlier, and will be found of suitable size for table; this is the mode that I recommend to obtain the largest crop and far the best potatoes. I have tried every method, even the piddling method of Mr. B. as to distance; it ruins them for a crop, to sow them in the way he has described, and much more in the size.

I once tried an English mode warmly recommended to produce 900 bushels to the acre: it was to prepare the ground and drill 2 feet apart, and plant the seed lengthwise, the potatoes in contact with each other. They were well attended; the result of the crop was as any agriculturist would judge, there was after the rate of 900 bushels found on the acre, but the time of finding them was not at harvest, it was when I planted; they produced nothing worth harvesting.

It is observable that Mr. B. speaks of the importance of sun and air in his first mode, as described, as though they were the principal causes operating to produce his large crop, when in his latter method he produced his largest crop, though he precluded sun, air and light, from entering into his beds. Where they are sown but one foot apart, if they grow at all, there will be a bed of vines, and if they are kept clear of weeds, as they must be to produce any potatoes; and here too, he omits the great essential of hilling, and yet he gets the largest crop without this very essential and heavy work of hilling, with at least two hundred loads of compost manure to make his hills with: did there ever before, such a wild notion enter any man's brains as to think of hilling potatoes in this way; and can any agriculturist suppose there ever was a good potato produced in this unnatural method. I will also notice his expressions, that are still wilder: he says he did not mean to be understood that 1,800 bushels could be raised by field culture, but now says that eight hundred to 1,200 can be raised upon a single acre, easier than half that crop on four acres, and with less expense. This account implies that he had asserted that 1800 bush. could be grown on an acre, and he surely meant in his new mode of culture. Why does the writer cringe and keep back what he pretends he has done, or said? Not one bushel does he assert, in positive terms, that he has ever raised in any mode of culture; and there is all the reason in the world to suppose that he never did raise a bushel by any culture whatever. But why does he hope to be spared from the shafts of the critic? Because this is a dream of his, and he has by relating it in this public manner, caused the excitement that he tells of—an excitement extending even to the four corners of the world?—and now he is afraid that he will be questioned on the subject, and dreads lest he should be asked if he ever raised one bushel of potatoes in his manner of culture. I will observe another grand mistake of his, which every practical farmer will readily detect him in,—that potatoes planted in neighboring fields of different varieties, are so fond of each other, male and female, and their connection is such that in sending off their farina to each other, by the aid of soft breezes, they lose their caste, and become impure—and this he states is the cause that they so often degenerate.

It is certain that every practical farmer very well knows, they never degenerate by crossing in the least, even if they are planted together in the same hill. It must have been corn that he had heard of mixing from such causes, and I apprehend, being quite unacquainted with the potato and its culture, he has confounded one plant with the other.

The gentleman to be sure, has stated some important facts, with respect to the manner of harvesting potatoes so as to preserve their qualities long. There is great propriety, as he says, in harvesting them with but little exposure to sun and air; and his manner of binning and turfing them over tight, is highly proper; but I cannot see why the spade or shovel, that the turf is cut and handled with, would not do to beat it down with, instead of a wooden mall. I would rather and what I have said heretofore on the subject, that is, that the sun and air soon generate a poisonous action in the potatoes; so much so, that it is well known that many a noble animal fed on them have died; this has taken place where potatoes have lain in out buildings exposed to the air for a long time, and the animals have been constantly fed on them. The same potatoes, if cooked and eaten by men, would be sure to give them a degree of sickness, if not unto death. If we determine to have good potatoes and to keep them so, they should be harvested by night, or in a cool overcast damp day, and picked up immediately after the hoe, and kept close in a body, entirely excluded from air, and go into the cellar as moist as they came from the hill, and the more moist dirt adhering to them the better. These potatoes will not vegetate the next season to injure them any before the next crop. There is another remark of the writer's, which has much correctness in it, that is, that the potato thrives best within the latitudes described by him, and that they grow to greater perfection, and are there of a better quality. This, no doubt, he has been well informed of. This essay would be lengthened quite too long, were I to enter into a minute detail of each objection I have: my desire has been to correct erroneous principles so that farmers should not be misled to their injury.

I will only add, that the distance I have chosen for my hills, is derived from my experience in the culture of potatoes. At this distance, they have a good share of sun, air and light; they also have good space for roots, and strength of ground, so that they will mature a good crop, and if seeded well with whole potatoes, or good sized pieces, they will be found of good and even size for table use, and well ripened in good time, in ordinary seasons.

Varying from this rule, in planting the common large field potato at a greater distance, it tends to an inconvenience in hoeing, as to an easy way of hoeing, over all the ground, and dividing and making a proper light peaked hill, which renders them easily harvested. If on the other hand the distance be reduced, an inconvenience is experienced in hoeing, and shaping of the hill, and an interference in the growth, is very perceptible; the size being reduced in proportion to the distance. In seeding the potatoes, they should be placed close together in the hills, by which means they are easier worked, give more room for sun and air between the hills, and are more readily gathered when ripe in the fall.

ABEDNEGO ROBINSON,
of Portsmouth, New Hampshire.

P. S. I will further observe, that although the potato of different varieties are so near alike, yet it is a fact that the sun and atmosphere vary in their effects upon different varieties; proving poisonous to many kinds, the white, most of all of them; yet there are some of the coloured varieties that those elements have a salubrious effect up-

on the long red potato; is much improved by spreading them open to sun and air for a few days, especially in the spring. They will become a little wilted and dried, but are nevertheless rendered very pure for eating, and in my humble opinion far preferable to any within my knowledge. There are some other coloured ones that will bear sun, but will not improve like those named.

While on this subject, it will be but justice to the state of Maine to remark, that while I have been visiting the middle and southern states, I have observed that all the principal cities, and villages, seem to be almost wholly supplied with the best large potatoes from that quarter. Those most highly esteemed are called here the *Mercer*, in New Hampshire they call them Shenangoes. This variety sells uniformly for 25 cents a bushel above all other varieties. Notwithstanding the abundance exported from Maine during and since the last fall, her supply seems still unexhausted; which circumstance alone must satisfy every one of the adaptation of that state to the culture of this greatest vegetable friend of man, and of the productive quality of her lands. I must be indulged in the remark, that it is enough to astonish any person to behold the quantity, size, and beauty, of the potatoes, which we see daily carted and drayed through the streets of the southern cities —and which readily find a market at from a dollar to a dollar and a quarter per bushel.*

*This estimate of value, is entirely too high—the wholesale price of eastern potatoes, during the fall, when they are brought to market, ranges, as in quality, from forty to sixty cents per bushel. We presume our correspondent must have allusion to the *retail price* in the markets, and not to any sales in quantity. Mercers in the early part of the spring were high, and probably by *retail*, in the markets, brought the maximum price as named.

Preparing Greensward.

The following is a part of letter from Horace Wilder, of North Dixmont, to the editor of the Maine Farmer. The success of the practice is encouraging.

"In the spring of 1834, I prepared 70 rods of ground in the following manner:—The ground had been well laid down and mowed seven years. About 20 loads of manure, mostly from the barn windows, were carried and spread on the grass.—On the 22d of May, the ground was ploughed about six inches deep, and turned over flat; it was then rolled with a heavy roller till it had the appearance of an onion bed. Five loads of a mixture of hay manure, chip manure, and leached ashes, were then spread evenly over the surface and harrowed lengthwise of the furrows. It was planted with corn, potatoes, ruta baga and white beans, and produced as follows:—Corn, 12 bushels; potatoes, 40 bushels; turnips, 50 bushels; beans, 1 bushel. I have not stirred the ground since the crop was taken off—choosing that the manure should remain covered till the next spring, when I intend to apply a dressing of fresh manure, and plough it and plant it with corn. I consider the above method of preparing greensward for planting, as far preferable to the usual practice of breaking up in the fall, and cross-ploughing in the spring. Ground that is broken up in the fall does not get rotted by the next spring—it is then harrowed and cross-ploughed and harrowed again; by this time the sods are nearly all upon the top and exposed to the hot drying sun, where they are tumbled about by the horse-plough and the hoe through the whole summer, and afford no nourishment to the crop; but by letting the land lie till you are ready to plant, the grass gets a good start, and that and the manure being turned under together, and closely compacted by the roller, is preserved from the action of the sun and rains, ferments quickly, and affords a beautiful supply of food for the crop."

THE GARDENER.

Asparagus.

Dr. J. W. Smith, in a communication to the American Farmer some years since, gives the following simple process to renovate old beds of this delicate vegetable:

Take finely pulverized oyster shells and incorporate them with the earth in which the asparagus is planted; and dig it well in about the roots in the old beds. Its effects are astonishing—in fact regenerating them."

Mr. J. Wells, of Massachusetts, gives the following:

"The management of the bed (asparagus) may be given in a very few words. In the fall of the year, it is important to cover it with horse manure —in the spring it should be raked off, and the beds lightly forked over so as not to touch the roots.

If the bed from frequent weeding becomes low, it may be raised with dock mud to advantage. This produces no weeds, while the saline particles are favorable to its growth. When this cannot be had, any rich loam may be taken."

The flooding of Asparagus beds during the winter is well spoken of in the Gardener's Magazine.

The Horticultural Register contains the following abstract from an article contained in the Memoirs of the Caledonian Horticultural Society, on the subject of renovating asparagus beds:

Mr. Robertson says, in the year 1813, he found his asparagus beds very much exhausted, by reason of the ground being too coarse and poor, and shoots having been too severely cut in former years. Having a quantity of furnace ashes which had lain for some years, he had them sifted, and mixed with a small portion of vegetable earth, formed from tree leaves. This compost was allowed to lie about two months, and at the latter end of the month of October he commenced top-dressing, by taking off the old soil to about the depth of from six to nine inches, at least as deep as could be got without injuring the plants. The above compost was then laid on so as to cover the crowns of the plants, about four inches deep. On the approach of winter, the bed was covered with stable dung, to prevent their being injured; and frequently, during winter, he poured as much of the drainings of the dunghill as could be collected; and by using these means, the shoots, says Mr. Robertson, have been the best in size, quantity and quality, that he ever beheld.

The following recipe is given for making a compost for top-dressing:

One-fourth sandy peat moss, from a dry heath;
One-fourth furnace ashes, well sifted;
One-fourth vegetable mould formed from tree leaves;
One-fourth well rotted stable dung, with a small portion of quicklime. The whole well mixed together.

In giving the above, the editor of the Southern Agriculturist says:

"A friend informed us that he had for many years, when dressing his Asparagus beds, removed all the soil, until he reached the crown of the plants, (taking care, however, not to injure the buds); manure was then applied to the plants, which thus received the full benefit. The soil was then replaced, and nothing more was done, except to loosen it with the fork in the spring. He had by this method, renovated several old beds, which had become efficient in keeping them in good condition."

The editor of the Southern Agriculturist thinks the mode of planting Asparagus is erroneous—that it is planted too deep—the finest he ever saw, was not more than three inches below the soil.

The following compost would form a most excellent top-dressing:

1/4 half-rotted tanner's bark;
1/4 leached ashes;
1/8 vegetable mould;
1/8 leaves,
1/16 quick lime;
3/16 stable manure;

The whole to be thoroughly stirred and incorporated together, and suffered to mellow a few weeks before being used.

The Portuguese mode of cultivating Onions—They must first be raised on a nursery bed, in the warmest and most sheltered part of the garden. The bed should be highly manured in the fall, dug up so as to cover in the manure, and left, unsmoothed, to the mellowing influence of the frost, until as early in the month of February as the season will permit; then rake the bed and sow your seed in drills, taking care to drop the seed about an inch apart, cover them about half an inch deep with rich loam and leached ashes, equal parts of each. As soon as the plants are strong enough to bear removal, that is to say, when they are about the thickness of a goose quill, let some *puddle* be prepared with garden mould and water, with a small proportion of soot; the whole to be of the consistence of thick cream: as the plants are drawn from the seed-bed, let their roots be instantly immersed in the puddle, and there remain until they are transplanted, where they are permanently to continue. The plants should be set out about six inches apart, and the rows twelve inches wide. *The ground should be kept perfectly clear of weeds, and regularly refreshed with water in hot and dry weather.* On this latter circumstance will very much depend their size and mildness; to this is owing the superiority of onions grown in Portugal, which are all cultivated in the way here recommended. By keeping the roots in puddle, if it were only for a few minutes, dur-

ing the interval between the taking up and transplanting, they are prevented from receiving the slightest check from the access of the atmospheric air, and will require no immediate watering when first transplanted, though if several days of dry weather should follow, watering will be found essential.

The bed into which these onion plants are permanently transplanted should be a good rich loamy soil, perfectly friable, and its natural properties should be improved by being well manured with equal portions of stable manure, leached ashes, and street dirt, or vegetable mould from the woods. The whole to be well mixed, and the bed dug at least a spade and a half deep, to be well pulverized and raked before planting. This process is easy, and will invariably secure a large crop of excellent onions. It should be recollected that the *mild flavor* and *large size*, which distinguish the onions of Portugal and Spain, are imparted to them mainly by *watering*.

GARDEN WORK FOR JUNE.

[From Bridgman's Gardener's Assistant.]

The principal sowing season for general crops may be considered as past; but there are many kinds of seeds which may be sown this month, and the gardener should ascertain the success of his former plantings, in order to make up any deficiencies from failures, before the season be too far advanced. By this time, some of the early crops will be cleared off, and such ground as was manured for the early crops of *Lettuce*, *Radishes*, *Spinach*, &c. will be excellent for *Beets* and *Carrots*. Hoe and thin out all standing crops, and vacant ground, to prevent weeds from running to seed. If the ground be dry, frequent hoeing will be beneficial. Use means to destroy insects. Plant kidney Beans, and Beet seeds. If the seedling plants of Broccoli, Cauliflower, Cabbage, &c. failed last month, sow again early this month. Water the beds frequently, and sow tobacco dust, soot, ashes, &c. or use a liquid composed of an infusion of waste tobacco, lime, soot, cow-dung, elder, and burdock leaves. Transplant Cabbage, Cellery, &c. for summer use; sow Carrot seed in drills; plant Cucumber Seed in hills; sow Endive seed; transplant Leeks; plant Peas, soaking them first five or six hours in water; plant potatoes; pumpkin seed; sow black Radish seed, and sow Ruta Baga. As the herbs come into flower they should be cut on a dry day, and spread in a shady place to dry for winter use. Conduct hop vines to the poles, and when they have reached the top, nip off the ends to strengthen the stems. Give frequent watering to the flower beds; cut down dead flower stalks, remove decayed plants, and replace them with vigorous ones from the nursery bed. Transplant annual flower plants into the regular beds. Trees or espaliers now require attention: cut off such superfluous shoots as are not required to be trained in, leaving well placed middle sized shoots to supply the place of any old branches that may be thought necessary to cut away. *Grape Vines* should be looked over every week—cut off all the tendrils and useless young shoots before the bunches of fruit. Train up the shoots for bearing next season, and to a proper length before you stop them.

A GOOD STEEP FOR GARDEN SEED—Steep your seeds for two hours in a pint of warm water, in which is infused 1 oz. of saltpetre; then dry the seed and add currier's oil sufficient to wet the whole, after which mix it with plaster of paris, so as to separate and render it fit for sowing.

HOW TO DESTROY INSECTS—Worms, maggots, snails, or slugs, may be driven away by sowing salt or lime in the spring, in the proportion of from two to three bushels per acre, or by watering the soil occasionally with salt and water, to the quantity of two quarts of salt to four gallons of water.

HOW TO SOW SEED IN DRY WEATHER.—Garden seeds, sown in dry weather, should always be previously soaked in a solution of sulphur.

MARYLAND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

SATURDAY, May 30, 1835.

The following articles were exhibited:—

By Mr. Edward Doran, two very fine early York Cabbages, and two bunches very fine long scarlet Radishes.

By Mr. Henry Schroeder, a dwarf Cherry Tree with ripe fruit.

By Mr. Robert A. Taylor, a plant in flower, of the Hermania excisa.

By Mr. Samuel Feast, 40 varieties of Roses, consisting of the Harrisonia, or yellow Scotch, (a splendid new rose of a pure gamboge yellow), Henry Clay, Gigantea, white Multiflora, Sarmentosa, and other fine varieties, Pelargonium Pansies, Mimulus Smithii, &c.

By Mr. John Feast, 40 varieties of Pelargoniums, Rosa Smithii, or yellow Noisett, (a very rare and fine variety), 4 varieties of Azaleas, alium molis, Rododendron ponticum, justicea nova, &c.

By Mr. Gideon B. Smith, Cypripedium parviflorum and flavum.

At twelve o'clock the committee of the whole awarded the weekly premium to Mr. Edward Doran, for his early York Cabbages and Radishes.

GIDEON B. SMITH, Cor. Sec'y.

THE BREEDER & MANAGER.

We should be pleased if some of our readers possessing the requisite information, would favor us with a reply to the subjoined extract from a letter from one of our subscribers:

Alleghany County, Md. May 23, 1835.

To the editor of the Farmer & Gardener.

SIR—Owning considerable mountain land, which I believe could be advantageously to myself appropriated to sheep husbandry, I would respectfully inquire through your columns, of some one acquainted with the subject, what breed would be best adapted to an extensive establishment for growing wool. My object would be to select such breed as would combine produce of fleece with goodness of meat, so that when they had performed their office of wool-bearing, and were falling into the seer and yellow leaf, they might, by the intrinsic excellence of their mutton, command a passport, at good prices, to the shambles of the butcher and the tables of the epicure. I do not know whether I have expressed myself so as to be understood; but I should feel grateful if some gentleman would give me such advice as he would follow himself under similar circumstances. I want to employ my mountain lands in growing wool, selling sheep—and to make money by the operation—that being my object, I hope there will be no difficulty at getting at my meaning. Respectfully, yours, ——— ———.

IMPORTANT FACTS TO BE OBSERVED IN REARING STOCK.

Under the above caption, the New England Farmer of the 13th May, has a communication from a correspondent who signs himself "B. C.," on the subject of breeding of animals. It is a very interesting notice of the experiments of M. *Giron*. The laws which are laid down as regulating the *form* and *sex* of animals are new, and if founded on correct principles, highly important, and should be known to every one engaged in the business of husbandry. Any farmer of intelligence and observation, will be able to test the soundness of M. Giron's theory, and as it is unattended with any extra expense, it is to be hoped that some gentlemen will be sufficiently interested in its novelty—if they should not be believers in its ingenuity and soundness—to submit it to the proper scrutiny. The animal and vegetable worlds have their peculiar laws, and are governed by their own appropriate rules, and although the experiments detailed in the work of M. Giron, may not be sufficient to establish those which govern in the transmission of qualities to the issue of animals, yet their results, as far as they go, are calculated to elicit attention from all engaged in the pursuits of agriculture; and under that belief we give the following extract from the paper in question:

"M. *Giron de Busareingues*, is an agriculturist in the south of France. His work contains two separate propositions, supported by experiments most numerous and satisfactory. The first is—that in animals of mature age and perfect developement, the influence of the sexes on the external form *crosses* in generation, the male being more like the dam, and the female progeny more like the sire. The second is—that in regard to sex itself, the influence is *direct*, the sex of the progeny corresponding with that of the parent which had the strongest constitution, and was in soundest health at the time of union.

The first of these propositions is deduced from an observation of a vast number of cases which cannot be detailed in this brief notice. After remarking then that they are sufficiently strong to convince every one of the correctness of the inference, I will proceed to state a few facts by which his second proposition is supported by M. Giron.

His first remark was, that, in his flocks and studs, those females who were at the most vigorous age, generally produced females whether united to strong or weak subjects: whilst those females that had either not attained, or had passed the prime of life, produced males when united to prime subjects, and females, when united to very

old males. To ascertain whether this discovery corresponded with general observation among practical farmers, M. G. made inquiries of the neighboring agriculturists, who informed him that they had constantly remarked that when the male was young, and the female vigorous, the product of their union was female; while the contrary had as uniformly happened when the conditions were reversed.

In order to test this matter still further, M. G. announced, in 1825, to the agricultural meeting of Severac, that a part of his flock, already marked, would give him, at the next *agnelage*, more females than males. The society nominated two commissioners to ascertain the fact, and it turned out that the proportion of males to females was 1000 to 1472.

At a subsequent meeting M. G. offered to effect the production of a majority of males or females in a given flock, at the choice of the society. Two flocks were immediately furnished by members of the society.

The first flock was divided into two equal parts without reference to age or constitution. The first part being supplied with very young rams gave a product of 30 males to 76 females: the second part being supplied with strong and vigorous rams 4 or 5 years old, gave a product of 55 males to 31 females.

The second flock was also divided into two sections, but with more regard to the other conditions referred to. The first section composed of strong sheep 4 or 5 years old, was sent into rich pasturage and visited by yearling rams; it produced 15 males and 25 females. The second section, composed of feeble sheep under 4 and over 5 years of age, was placed in dry pasturage, and received two strong rams over 3 years old; the result was 26 males and 14 females. In both experiments it was observed that the lambs produced by the young rams were equal in appearance to those produced by the most vigorous.

The experiments were continued on other classes of animals, birds and insects, with the same results. In the poultry yard, e. g. where the preponderance of maturity and vigor was on the part of the hen, there resulted 725 males and 1000 females: and where the male parent was most vigorous and of ripest age, there resulted 1415 males and 1000 females. Among horses his experiments were particularly clear and conclusive.

It happened to be most profitable to M. G. to have more females than males. With a view to this effect he took care, in the year 1824, to furnish his mares good pasturage, and to give none to foal who had suckled the same year or borne the year previous. "Elles ne furent presentees a l'etalon qu'apres qu'elles eurent donne des signes de chaleur." Five mares, thus prepared, produced five females; and of fifteen foals procured from 1824 to 1827 there were 13 females and two males. In accordance with the same law, it is generally true, I believe, that southern horses (particularly Arabian) produce most female colts when united to the more vigorous mares of a northern clime.

So far as M. G. extends his comments to the human race, they are not within the design of this brief communication, which is intended for the practical benefits of farmers. This benefit may be easily and plainly deducible from the above statements so far as they relate to horses and poultry. Permit me to allude to the manner in which advantage may be taken of *both propositions* in rearing *horned cattle.*

Suppose you have a cow that is a remarkable milker, and wish to procure from her a progeny with the same excellence. Now the *common* way is, to send the cow to bull, and if she has a *heifer* calf, it is raised with high expectations, and the owner is invariably disappointed. The reason of this is, as we now see, that the *heifer* calf partakes of the external form and peculiar properties of the *bull* and not of the cow. Proceeding then on the principle developed by M. G. we should do as follows: send the cow whose properties you value to a bull of the ripest age and greatest vigor. The product will be a *bull-calf* having the form and inherent properties of the mother, so far modified in their *developments* as the difference of sex required, but still inherently the same. This bull-calf should be carefully reared, and *his female progeny* will exhibit the form and properties of *his dam.*

So also if you have a bull of huge size, fine form, great strength, and other excellencies, it will be in vain to expect similar form and properties in his immediate male progeny. But his heifer-calves will inherit his properties, and transmit them to their male progeny. Thus must we be content to pass through one generation, and we shall probably be well rewarded for our patience and perseverance.

It is scarcely necessary to add that such patience is not necessary in rearing horses. If you wish to procure a colt of form and properties of a fine mare, send her to a vigorous horse, and the result will probably be a *male*, possessing the properties and form of the dam. On the other hand, if you wish a colt's resembling a celebrated stud horse, you must send such a mare (either old or very young) as will be most likely to have, from this union, a female foal, for it is in this crossing of sexes we get the external form and properties we desire.

In conclusion allow me to express the opinion that the incredulity that exists among farmers about the possibility of propagating the qualities of animals, may arise from their want of knowledge of these laws. "I don't believe in your breeds of horses," says Farmer A. "There's my neighbor B. has as fine an animal as ever stepped, that came of his old black mare that's not worth a pin." Now if Farmer A. had known as much as I wish to teach him by this paper, the fact he stated would not have led him to his skeptical conclusion. If the fine young animal was a female, it matters little what were the qualities of the "old black mare," the foal partook of the form and qualities of the sire, and so on.

On Sows destroying their Offspring.—Some suppose that they crave animal food, and that the mischief may be prevented by giving them salt pork or refuse meat; but many ridicule this notion. The cause of such unnatural conduct is said to be costiveness, which produces irritability and phrenzy; to prevent which give the sow for some weeks before weaning, a heaping table spoonful of flour of brimstone each week in her food—a few raw potatoes will aid the brimstone. Sows that run at large are not apt to destroy their pigs; then they choose their food, as grass, &c. One writer observes that confinement produces an unnatural appetite, and should be prevented by feeding with potatoes, turnips and other roots.—The sow should be put into a pen by herself some weeks before farrowing, and supplied with litter so that none be given for a week before that time.

On Opening and Distending the Milk Vessels of Cows.—In the northern countries of England, their cows are so managed that they calve when the grass is abundant.* By this means it is supposed that the milk vessels of the cows are opened, so that they become ever after good milkers; which is now the case, unless nature is early made to have a tendency to that species of secretion.—*Yankee Farmer.*

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*[Could not the same effect be produced by feeding the cows for some weeks before calving, if there should be no grass, or full supplies of slop and vegetables?]

FOREIGN ABSTRACT.

France.—Since our last paper, an arrival at New York brings London and Liverpool papers to the 25th April, both inclusive.

The question on the bill for the payment of the American indemnity was finally taken in the French Chamber of Deputies on the 18th April, when the following was the result: for the bill 289, against it 137, majority 152.

Prior to the passage of the bill, M. Bignon's proposition to appropriate but one half of the amount of the indemnities as fixed by the treaty, and to open a negotiation for the remaining half, was negatived by the following vote: for his proposition 156, against it 270, majority against it 114.

Other amendments were proposed—one by M. Legrand, to the effect "that the sum of 25,000,000 francs shall not be paid until France has received satisfactory explanations on the part of the American Government relative to the President's message;"—another, that "the money to be paid to America shall be included in the budget, and paid without interest, in six separate payments;" both of which were *rejected* by decisive majorities. An amendment was, however, adopted on motion of General *Valage*, requiring that the money shall not be paid until France obtains a satisfactory explanation from the President for the language used in his message to Congress in December last. This last amendment will, we presume, present no serious difficulty, because the very message of the President, which contains the objectionable paragraph, also has an explicit disclaimer of all intention of menace: hence all embarrassment as to explanation is wisely provided against.

Great Britain and Ireland.—The new cabinet had been formed, and consists of the following persons:—Lord Melbourne, first Lord of the Treasury; Lord Landsdowne, President of the Council; Lord Auckland, first Lord of the Admiralty; Lord Holland, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster; Lord Duncannon, Woods, Works and

Privy Seal; Lord John Russell, Home Secretary; Lord Palmerston, Foreign Secretary; Mr. Charles Grant, Colonial Secretary; Sir G. Hobhouse, India Board; Lord Howick, Secretary of War; Mr. Poulet Thompson, Board of Trade; Mr. Spring Rice, Chancellor of the Exchange. The above are the *members of the Cabinet proper*, and it is said to be a stronger one than it was thought possible for Lord Melbourne to have formed Earl Mulgrave is appointed Lord Lieut of Ireland, in place of Lord Haddington; Lord Plunkett, Lord Chancellor, and Viscount Morpeth, Chief Secretary.

Ireland presents a continuous scene of disturbance and riot—the tithe sales of property are only permitted to go on under the strong arm of large bodies of the police and military, and popular discontent is ever ready to break out in violence on the slightest occasion. Such is the hatred entertained against the police officers, that they dare scarcely show themselves even for the preservation of order.

Spain is still disturbed by the revolutionists, and the cause of the queen is far from being as triumphant as it was expected it would be when Mina took command of the army.

In *Portugal*, the death of the queen's late consort, Prince Augustus, has given rise to considerable excitement. He died suddenly, it will be recollected, and it is alleged by some that he was poisoned by the Duke of Palmella, who is very unpopular, with a view of marrying the queen to his son. His residence, in Lisbon, was beset by a mob who threatened vengeance against him. The Duke of *Terceira*, however soon appeased them by his manly conduct. He went into the midst of the mob unarmed, and caused them to retire. The Prince was buried on the 31st March, and his death has awakened the liveliest sympathy in the bosoms of the Portuguese. On his death bed, it is said he requested his queen to marry his younger brother, Maximilian, now in his 17th year. The capital remained tranquil at the last advices, as did also the provinces. The people evince great loyalty towards the queen, and are anxious for her marrying again—and she, doubtless, to show her *gratitude* to her loving subjects, will seriously incline to gratify them.

THE MARKETS.

Liverpool, April 24.—Cotton Market—The transactions in cotton continue to be extensive, speculators and exporters have bought freely, the former taking 9000 bales of American, 1300 Surat, 300 Pernams and 400 Bahias, and the latter 2500 American, 1100 Surat, 110 Bengals, and 50 Smyrnas. The market is steady for American descriptions, without improvement in prices, save for good and prime qualities, which are rather dearer.

Liverpool, April 23.—Our cotton market sustains the advance in prices of 3-8, as noticed in our's dated 16th April, and with a large business doing. Uplands, 9¾ a 12¼; Orleans, 9¾ a 14½; Mobile, 9¾ a 13d. Tobacco—There has been very little doing in Leaf, particularly in good, the sales are chiefly stemmed, to manufacturers. No change in prices.

24th—Our prices this day are the same as at the close of last week, but the common qualities are rather more freely offered.

Our present stock amounts to 143,500 bales against 108,000 last year.

Total Stock 166,600 bales against 158,000 last year.

23d—Turpentine in consequence of very large arrivals, and an indifferent state of the trade, has declined considerably. The last sale was made at 11s 3d per cwt., and we fear it will go materially lower, as the supply coming is very large.

23d—Turpentine has again declined, 2500 bbls. having been sold at 10s 10d down to 10s 7d, per cwt.

London, April 24.—Cotton—The purchasers of cotton by private contract this week are all at the extreme prices of the market. By public sales this forenoon 2392 bags Surats, 554 Madras went off with great animation at ¼d per lb. higher than the previous prices; by private contract taken chiefly on speculation. 2400 Surat 7 1-8d to 7 5-8d for 600 very ord. to mid., the rest 8d a 8½d for fair to good; 550 Madras 7 3-8d a 8 1-8d mid. to good fair, export houses have taken the remainder. The prices and sales by private contract previously consisted of 310 Bengal, good 8½; 1250 Surat ord. to good 7½d a 8½d; 25 Bowreds fair 10½d.

London, 23d April.—By the Flemish and Dutch mails, the private advices from Antwerp and Rotterdam state that the markets for Colonial produce were very quiet, bordering on stagnation, owing to the holidays. Prices remain where they were, but have a tendency to decline rather than otherwise.

DOMESTIC SUMMARY.—Abner Lacock, Esq. has been chosen President of the Mahoning Canal Company—this canal is a connecting link between the works of Pennsylvania and Ohio.

The receipts from tolls on the Pennsylvania internal improvements are rapidly increasing, as also those on the New York canals.

Mr. Van Renssalaer, of Albany, is erecting a dam on part of his estate in that city, which it is said will enhance its value half a million of dollars.

James W. McCulloh, Esq. has been appointed by the Governor and Council of Maryland, Director of the Revision of the laws of that State.

The steamboat *Majestic*, while stopping at Memphis, Tennessee, on her way from New Orleans to St. Louis, on the 13th ult., burst her boiler, by which disaster 40 persons were either killed or missing. Eight bodies had been found the ensuing day. The passengers were principally German Emigrants: there were 20 cabin passengers, in addition, from various parts of the Union.

The cholera, at last advices, was making great havoc at New Orleans, and in the boats on the river.

The 3 story brick building on the south side of Canal street, and between Camp and Magazine sts. New Orleans, occupied as the Planter's Hotel, fell to the earth on the night of the 14th May, burying in its ruins about 50 persons, more than forty of whom escaped with life. The dead bodies of three gentlemen had been dug out, and it is supposed that there are four or five still under the ruins. Of those who have escaped, some are wholly without hurt; some slightly wounded; but many shockingly mangled; all of whom, however, it is thought will survive. The cause of the falling of this house is said to be the taking away too much of the support, the lower story being undergoing repairs.

Three years ago the town of Chicago, at the head of Lake Michigan, Illinois, contained 54 persons, now it has a population of 4000, including about 30 merchants—5 churches—a steamboat communication twice a week to Buffalo, besides transportation by sloops and schooners—and such is the rapid growing value of property, that water lots 40 by 200 feet have been sold at from 2 to 7000 dollars. This is a picture of what WAS *once* THE WEST.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE VOICE OF MY COUNTRY.

BY MRS. SIGOURNEY.

I heard a bitter sigh
Break from another's breast,
And knew it was my country's voice,
That thus her sons address't:—
"Ye are my crown of hope,—
Dim not its peerless ray;
Ye are sinews of my strength,—
Cast not that strength away.

"There is a fiery cup,
Whose ministry is woe,
Can melt the spirit's purest pearl,
And lay the mightiest low.
Turn from its treacherous tide,
Repel its syren claim,
Nor let me 'mid the nations blush,
And mourn my children's shame.

"And will ye, for the sake
Of one brief poison draught,
The record of my fame debase,
By blood and suffering bought?
And will ye cast that stain
Upon my banner's ray,
Which all the rivers of your realm
Can never wash away?"

The city of Mobile, as we learn from the Register of that place of the 17th ultimo, has increased within three years, in population, from 4,000 to 65,000, and its exports, from $11,000,000 to upwards of $14,000,000, with a correspondent increase of imports. Real estate within her corporate limits, has advanced in value from one to two and three hundred per cent, and as an evidence of the safe manner in which business is conducted, it is mentioned, that not one of the banks there has lost a dollar in seven years. This is a highly gratifying picture of one of the most thriving cities on our seaboard, and it will be hazarding nothing in predicting, that her march to greatness and wealth, will be marked by all the freshness and vigor of youth, and with a giant's stride, and that she bids fair, ere long, to assume a proud and enviable rank amongst her Atlantic sisters.

CONTENTS OF THIS NUMBER.

Renovation of asparagus beds—How to raise early vegetables—Notice of the geological survey of Virginia—The Baltimore market—Hint to agriculturists, relative to root crops—Wintering Sheep—New inventions—A cultivator, and a thrashing machine—Mr. Robinson's essay on potatoe culture—how to prepare greensward—Asparagus beds—how to dress and renovate them—The Portuguese mode of cultivating onions—Garden work for June—Steep for garden seeds—method of destroying insects—Report of Maryland Horticultural Society—Inquiry concerning sheep—Important facts to be observed in rearing stock—On sows destroying their young—On opening and distending the milk vessels of cows—Foreign abstract and markets—Domestic summary—Voice of my country—City of Mobile—Prices current—Bank note table, &c. —Advertisements.

BALTIMORE PRODUCE MARKET.

☞ *These Prices are carefully corrected every* MONDAY.

	PER.	FROM	TO
BEANS, white field,	bushel.	2 50	—
CATTLE, on the hoof,	100lbs.	7 50	8 00
Slaughtered,	"	—	—
CORN, yellow,	bushel.	83	85
White,	"	sales	85
COTTON, Virginia,	pound.	17½	18
North Carolina,	"	—	—
Upland,	"	18½	20
FEATHERS,	pound.	25	37
FLAXSEED,	bushel.	1 37½	1 50
FLOUR—Best white wheat family,	barrel.	7 25	7 75
Do. do. baker's	"	6 75	7 25
Do. do. Superfine,	"	6 00	6 25
Super Howard street,	"	6 00	6 12
" " wagon price,	"	5 75	6 00
City Mills, extra,	"	—	—
Do.	"	6 00	6 12
Susquehannah,	"	6 00	—
Rye,	"	4 62½	4 75
GRASS SEEDS, red Clover,	bushel.	5 00	5 25
Timothy (herds of the north)	"	2 50	3 00
Orchard,	"	none	—
Tall meadow Oat,	"	2 00	2 50
Herds, or red top,	"	1 00	1 25
HAY, in bulk,	ton.	18 00	20 00
HEMP, country, dew rotted,	pound.	6	7
" water rotted,	"	7	8
HOGS, on the hoof,	100lb.	6 00	6 75
Slaughtered,	"	—	—
HOPS—first sort,	pound.	12	20
second,	"	10	—
refuse,	"	8	—
LIME,	bushel.	33	35
MUSTARD SEED, Domestic,	"	5 00	6 00
OATS,	"	49	50
PEAS, red eye,	bushel.	—	—
Black eye,	"	—	1 25
Lady,	"	—	—
PLASTER PARIS, in the stone,	ton.	—	3 12½
Ground,	barrel.	1 37	—
PALMA CHRISTA BEAN,	bushel.	2 00	—
RAGS,	pound.	3	4
RYE,	bushel.	92	95
Susquehannah,	"	95	96
TOBACCO, crop, common,	100 lbs	3 75	5 00
" brown and red,	"	5 00	7 00
" fine red,	"	7 00	9 00
" wrappery, suitable for segars,	"	6 00	12 00
" yellow and red,	"	8 00	12 00
" yellow,	"	9 00	12 00
" fine yellow,	"	12 00	16 00
Seconds, as in quality,	"	4 00	5 00
" ground leaf,	"	5 00	9 00
Virginia,	"	5 00	10 00
Rappahannock,	"	—	—
Kentucky,	"	6 00	9 00
WHEAT, white,	bushel.	1 32	1 38
Red,	"	1 20	1 28
WHISKEY, 1st pf. in bbls.	gallon.	37	38
" in hhds.	"	37	dull
" wagon price,	"	33	—
WAGON FREIGHTS, to Pittsburgh,	100 lbs	1 25	—
To Wheeling,	"	1 50	—
		washed.	*unwash*
WOOL, Prime & Saxon Fleeces,	pound.	62 *to* 75	26 *to* 28
Full Merino,	"	52 62	24 26
Three fourths Merino,	"	45 52	23 24
One half do.	"	40 45	23 24
Common & one fourth Meri.	"	35 40	22 24
Pulled,	"	35 38	23 26

THE Subscriber has just received by the ship Canada a splendid assortment of English and Dutch Garden and Field Seeds. The respectability of the gentleman by whom these seeds were raised warrants me in recommending them with perfect confidence. But to be certain of the quality and to prevent disappointment to purchasers, proof samples of each sort are taken and will be fully tested in hotbeds prepared for the purpose.

ROBERT SINCLAIR, Jr.

At Sinclair & Moore's Maryland Agricultural Repository, Light near Pratt street.

March 3.

BALTIMORE PROVISION MARKET.

	PER.	FROM.	TO.
APPLES,	barrel.	—	—
BACON, hams, new,	pound.	11½	—
Shoulders,	"	9½	9½
Middlings,	"	9½	—
BUTTER, printed, in lbs. & half lbs.	"	31	37½
Roll,	"	25	28
CIDER,	barrel.	—	—
CALVES, three to six weeks old	each.	3 00	6 00
COWS, new milch,	"	17 00	30 00
Dry,	"	8 00	12 00
CORN MEAL, for family use,	100lbs.	1 85	1 87
CHOP RYE,	"	1 87	1 94
EGGS,	dozen.	—	12
FISH, Shad, No. 1, t'd 7 50; untr'd	barrel.	7 25	—
Herrings, salted, No. 1,	"	sales	4 50
Mackerel, No. 2&3, none; No. 1,	"	scarce	7 25
Cod, salted,	cwt.	2 25	2 75
LAMBS, alive,	each.	—	—
Slaughtered,	quart'r	—	—
LARD,	pound.	9	10
ONIONS,	bushel.	—	100
POULTRY, Fowls,	dozen.	—	—
Ducks,	"	—	—
POTATOES, Irish,	bushel.	62½	87½
Sweet,	"	1 25	1 50
TURNIPS,	"	—	—
VEAL, fore quarters,	pound.	—	—
Hind do.	"	—	—

BANK NOTE TABLE.

Corrected for the Farmer & Gardener, by Samuel Winchester, Lottery & Exchange Broker, No. 94, corner of Baltimore and North streets.

U. S. Bank,	par
Branch at Baltimore,	do
Other Branches,	do
MARYLAND.	
Banks in Baltimore,	par
Hagerstown,	¼a
Frederick,	do
Westminster,	do
Farmers' Bank of Mary'd,	do
Do. payable at Easton,	do
Salisbury,	uncertain
Cumberland,	¾a
Millington,	do
DISTRICT.	
Washington, Georgetown, Alexandria,	Banks, ½.
PENNSYLVANIA.	
Philadelphia,	¼a
Chambersburg,	¾a
Gettysburg	do
Pittsburg,	1¼a2
York,	¾a
Other Pennsylvania Bks.	1¼a2
Delaware [under $5]	3a4
Do. [over 5]	¾a1
Michigan Banks,	5a
Canadian do.	5a
VIRGINIA.	
Farmers Bank of Virginia,	¾a
Bank of Virginia,	do
Branch at Fredericksburg	do
Petersburg,	do
Norfolk,	do
Winchester,	do
Lynchburg,	do
Danville,	do
Bank of the Valley,	do
Branch at Romney,	do
Do. Charlestown,	do
Do. Leesburg,	do
Wheeling Banks,	do
Ohio Banks, generally	3a3¼
New Jersey Banks gen.	1¼a2
New York City,	¼a
New York State,	2½a3
Massachusetts,	2a2½
Connecticut,	2a2½
New Hampshire,	2a2½
Maine,	2a2½
Rhode Island,	2a2½
North Carolina,	3a4
South Carolina,	2¼a3
Georgia,	4¼a5
New Orleans	do

ADVERTISEMENTS

A BAKEWELL BUCK.

WANTED for an extensive agriculturist in the north, a Buck of the *Bakewell breed of Sheep*, to supply the place of one which has recently died. He must be a first rate animal, of the purest blood, and of fine points. For such an one, a liberal price will be paid. Application to be made to the editor of this paper. je 2

RICE MEAL.

FOR sale a few kegs (containing 40lbs) of nicely manufactured *rice meal*, a delicious and wholesome article. Apply to SINCLAIR & MOORE,

May 19 Light street.

FOR SALE,

A BROOD MARE about 15 hands high, color black, fine form and action. Apply at this office.

May 5th.

FOR SALE,

A DURHAM BULL—Apply at this office.

june 2

LUCERNE SEED.

FOR SALE ON PLEASING TERMS,

500 LBS. fine quality LUCERNE or FRENCH CLOVER SEED. This is one of the most valuable grasses which has as yet been introduced into cultivation in our country, and can be recommended as being particularly adapted to the purposes of soiling, as it is fit for the scythe fully two weeks before the common Red Clover, and can be advantageously cut several times in the course of a season. Persons sowing this species of Clover, should also sow with it half a bushel of Rye, or some other grain to the acre, so as to protect it from weeds the first year, or until it attains its wonted strength and becomes sufficiently mattered to smother the weeds. The quantity of seed sown to the acre is 18lbs.

ALSO, SCARLET CLOVER, or Trifolium Incarnatum, a very early sort, possessing many advantages.

St. FOIN, and BURNET GRASS seed, both highly spoken of for culture in high, dry soils, as improvers of land—which, together with

RUTA BAGA TURNIP, WHITE FLAT, YELLOW BULLOCK, EARLY DUTCH, and many other sorts, all of the best varieties of Turnip Seeds, for field and garden culture, are confidently recommended as of the very first quality, being selected with great care, and due regard paid to their freshness.

R. SINCLAIR, Jr.

At Seed Store connected with this Office.

June 2.

TRIFOLIUM INCARNATUM, OR SCARLET CLOVER.

Just received a few casks of this valuable grass seed, lately introduced into this country from Germany, where it produces two good crops in one year. From its early growth in Spring, when other articles for feeding stock are so difficult to be procured, it is likely to become a valuable acquisition to American Husbandry. It blooms and is fit to cut in 50 days after sowing, and is not so coarse as the common Red clover, better furnished with leaves, and not liable to lodge or loose its leaves in drying. From its rapid growth it is of great value for an early crop, for soiling in summer, or for supplying food when other grasses are winter killed.

Also in store, St. Foin or Espersett, well suited for high dry soils, improving poor land, &c.

Burnet Grass, similar in character to the St. Foin, being well adapted to high, poor, dry soils.

Spring and Winter Vetches or Tares, Lucerne, Ray Grass, Feather grass, and many other rare, and common Field Seeds.

Twin Corn, producing from 4 to 8 ears on each stock. Garden Seeds, a general assortment.

ROBT. SINCLAIR, Jr.

April 14. at Sinclair & Moore's Md. Ag. Rep.

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